

LONDON- WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA17 | Offchurch and Cubbington

Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-017)

Cultural heritage

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Department
for Transport

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Appendix CH-002-017

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|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----|
| Environmental topic: | Cultural heritage | CH |
| Appendix name: | Gazetteer of heritage assets | 001 |
| Community forum area: | Offchurch to Cubbington | 017 |

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1 Introduction

1.1 Structure of the cultural heritage appendices

1.1.1 The cultural heritage appendices for the Offchurch and Cubbington community forum area (CFA17) comprise:

- baseline reports (Appendix CH-001-017);
- a gazetteer of heritage assets (this appendix);
- impact assessment (Appendix CH-003-017); and
- survey reports (Appendix CH-004-017).

1.1.2 Maps referred to throughout the cultural heritage appendices are contained in the Volume 5 cultural heritage map book.

1.2 Scope and coverage

1.2.1 This appendix provides descriptive information for the Offchurch and Cubbington CFA relating to identified designated and non-designated heritage assets that lie within the following study areas:

- designated assets: land within the boundary required for constructing the scheme and within 2km of it; and
- non-designated assets: land within the boundary required for constructing the scheme and within 500m of it.

1.2.2 Where appropriate, assets have been grouped e.g. clusters of listed buildings within conservation areas.

2 Information supplied

- 1.2.3 For each asset or group of assets the following information has been provided:
- unique identifier: e.g. OFC003;
 - map reference: map number in Volume 5 on which the asset can be located;
 - asset type: simple classification of asset type using following classes:
 - ancient woodland;
 - archaeology;
 - built heritage;
 - historic hedgerow;
 - historic landscape; and
 - settlement.
 - name: either name used in designation record(s) or other identifiable name;
 - description: short description of the asset and, where relevant, its setting;
 - period: primary period relating to asset using period classifications from Appendix CH-001-017;
 - designation: if applicable, key designation or designations for some groups;
 - grade: where applicable, grade of any designated assets;
 - significance / value: score based on Scope and Methodology Report (SMR) classifications i.e. High, Moderate, Low, Not Significant;
 - National Heritage List (NHL) reference: NHL reference for designated assets, where relevant; and
 - Historic Environment Record (HER) reference: HER reference, where relevant.
- 1.2.4 Unique identifiers (IDs) were assigned to assets on a block basis during the development of the baseline; the numbering sequence is therefore not continuous.

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Gazetteer

Table 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets for CFA17

| Unique identifier | Map reference | Asset type | Name | Description | Period | Designation | Grade | Significance / value | NHL reference | HER reference |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|--|------------------------------------|-------------|-------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| OFC001 | CH-01-105b | Built heritage | Longhole Bridge | Bridge No.31 on the Grand Union Canal, a single arch brick bridge carrying a road/track (Ridgeway Lane, OFC002) over the canal. Red brick parapet with blue brick coping. Primary bridge from 1790s with later repairs. The HER contains a reference to the bridge having been narrowed during WWII to create an obstruction to tanks with concrete cylinders and posts. The setting of the bridge and canal makes a strong contribution to its significance as it remains in its original intended setting of a post enclosure fieldscape. It must be remembered, however, that the canal was constructed as an industrial transport route and the setting was of little concern at the time of construction. The significance of the bridge is due to its being an integral part of a sophisticated canal system which in itself is a fine example of Early Modern engineering and ambition. | Post medieval | None | None | Moderate | N/A | 4300 and 8886 |
| OFC002 | CH-01-105b | Built heritage | Ridgeway Lane | Ridgeway Lane runs for 5km, between Ufton in the south and the Fosse Way near Hunningham Hill in the north. It crosses the Grand Union Canal at Longhole Bridge (OFC001) and the old Rugby to Leamington railway at Hunningham bridge (OFC018). Now a green lane, it was marked as a road on the 1st edition OS (and on the 1813 preliminary surveyors drawings) and may preserve the line of an earlier route. The route now crosses a mostly post enclosure fieldscape but its setting contributes to its significance as it may predate this landscape. The significance of the lane is that it may be a remnant of an early route across what appears to be a much later landscape. Such routes are rare survivals and demonstrate an aspect of continuity. | Post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFC003 | CH-01-105b | Built heritage | Buildings between Print Farm and Welsh Road Farm | Disused farmstead or barns at intersection of fields including 20 th century open-sided barn (metal roof) and older building behind largely obscured from road by vegetation. Map history: A single building is shown on the 1848 Tithe map and 1887 OS map. Small barns added later. It is not shown on the 1695 estate map or the preliminary OS Drawing produced in 1813 for the subsequent 1 inch to 1 mile series of maps. The setting in post enclosure farmland, contributes marginally to its significance. | Post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFC004 | CH-01-105b | Built Heritage | Grand Union Canal | A section of the route of the Warwick and Napton Canal opened in 1800 and amalgamated into the Grand Union Canal Company in 1929. The setting of the bridge and canal makes a strong contribution to its significance as it remains in its original intended setting of a post enclosure fieldscape. It must be remembered, however, that the canal was constructed as an industrial transport route and the setting was of little concern at the time of construction. The significance of the canal is that is part of a sophisticated transport system which is a fine example of Early Modern engineering skill and ambition. Shown on LiDAR and hyperspectral plots (site WA17.1, see Appendix CH-004-017) | Post medieval | None | None | Moderate | N/A | N/A |
| LBS095 | CH-01-105b | Archaeology | Print Wood barrows | The site of two possible round barrows dating to the Bronze Age. Alternatively they may represent Anglo-Saxon burials of the Migration or Early Medieval periods. They are known from documentary sources and were located 800m east of Burnt Firs. The HER records cropmarks observed in 1971 but with no evidence on the ground during a field visit in 1980 according to the HER. The possible barrow sites are significant for their archaeological potential. This asset is physically located in CFA16, Ladbroke and Southam. | Late prehistoric to early medieval | None | None | Moderate | N/A | 1705 |
| OFC006 | CH-01-105b and CH-01-106 | Built heritage | Bunkers Hill Farm | Well-developed complex to south-east of Offchurch shown on 1848 Tithe and 1887 OS maps. Also shown on the OS surveyors drawing from 1813 produced in preparation for the 1st edition 1 inch to 1 mile series of maps. The 1695 map shows fields in this area. The setting in post enclosure farmland, contributes marginally to its significance. | Post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFC007 | CH-01-105b | Built heritage | Welsh Road Farm | Old farmstead with 20 th century additions to north. The older buildings are hidden from the public road. The visible buildings are suggestive of mid-20 th century date: one with diamond pattern asbestos tile roof and clerestory light windows, while another plain barn with low concrete block walls and tall corrugated panel roof. The farmstead is shown on the 1695 Estate map. It is also clearly shown on 1848 Tithe map, the 1887 OS map and the 1813 OS preliminary drawing for the subsequent 1 inch to 1 mile series. The setting, including ponds identified on LiDAR and hyperspectral plots (site WA17.6, see Appendix CH-004-017), is in post enclosure farmland and contributes marginally to its significance. | Post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |

| Unique identifier | Map reference | Asset type | Name | Description | Period | Designation | Grade | Significance / value | NHL reference | HER reference |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|-------------|-------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| OFCoo8 | CH-01-106 | Built heritage | Brickyard Cottages (south of Springhill Cottages) | Post-medieval cottages on Welsh Road to south-east of Offchurch. Extended in 20 th century. Brick with tiled roofs. Several changes of roof line provide evidence of phased development. The cottages are shown on 1848 Tithe map and 1887 OS map but not shown on the 1695 map. The building is not shown on the preliminary OS drawing dated 1813 for the 1 inch to 1 mile series of maps although this map may not show every building. The name of the cottages suggests association with brickmaking, either on the site or nearby. The setting in post enclosure farmland, contributes marginally to its significance, and includes ponds in the woodland west of the cottage, identified on LiDAR plots (site WA17.7, see Appendix CH-004-017). | Post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFCoo9 | CH-01-106 | Archaeology | Burnt Heath Farm cropmark | Circular enclosure with small rectangular enclosure attached to its inner edge. Noted from aerial photograph held by the National Monuments Record. | Undated | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFCo10 | CH-01-106 | Built heritage | Burnt Heath Farm (south side of road) | Old farmstead but greatly extended with modern ranges, particularly to the north of the older buildings, adjacent to the road. Site housed by "Farmer's Tyre, Sam Moreton & Sons". The farmstead is shown on the 1848 Tithe map, the 1887 OS map and the preliminary OS drawing from 1813 for the subsequent 1 inch to 1 mile series This area is not included on the 1695 map. The setting in post enclosure farmland, contributes marginally to its significance. | Post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFCo11 | CH-01-106 | Archaeology | Snowford Anglo-Saxon cemetery | The possible site of a pagan cemetery dating to the Early Medieval period. The site is undated but is likely to be 5 th to 6 th century. Two Anglo-Saxon burials were discovered in 1876. It was located north of Long Itchington. The HER reports graves discovered in digging gravel at the summit of the hill. Lack of supervision reduced the archaeological value of the discovery. The ordinary shield-boss, knife, spearheads and brooches were found. All of these objects may well have belonged to one or two interments and do not in themselves prove the existence of a cemetery. The brooches consisted of a disc, a square-headed and an unusual example. There were also two cruciform brooches and a few beads of amber and glass paste. A number of third brass coins of the Constantine period also appear to have been found. The cemetery site was of significance as an example of an early Post-Roman pagan burial site rare in the West Midlands. | Early medieval | None | None | Moderate | N/A | 2222 |
| OFCo12 | CH-01-106 | Archaeology | Fosse Way Roman road | The route of the Fosse Way, a Roman road of mid 1 st century, running from Cirencester to Leicester, partly along a temporary frontier line. In Warwickshire, the route can be traced throughout the county, and is still in use for much of its length, with the agger surviving well in a number of places. Road alignments have altered at some points, notably near Offchurch with aerial photographs showing faint traces of its alignment to the east of the village (SP36NE-RAF-1947-42/36NE and SP3765-Ordnance Survey-1970-176-SP3765). Associated settlement sites together with organised agricultural landscapes may be expected close to the road (see cropmark sites OFCoo14 and o16). The significance of the road is that it was one of the major arterial routes of Roman Britain and represented a high point in transport and engineering which was not repeated for many centuries. It is evident on both LiDAR and hyperspectral plots (site WA17.8, see Appendix CH-004-017) | Roman | None | None | Moderate | N/A | 4759 |
| OFCo13 | CH-01-106 | Built heritage | Fosseway Cottage | A range of barns is shown on the 1887 OS map and 1848 Tithe map with some ranges on a similar alignment to the structures surviving today. The preliminary OS drawing from 1814 for the subsequent 1 inch to 1 mile series of maps shows a track in this location but apparently no buildings. The setting in post enclosure farmland, contributes marginally to its significance. | Post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFCo14 | CH-01-106 | Archaeology | Fosseway Cottage cropmarks | Undated cropmark enclosure. The site of several possible enclosures, of unknown date, which appear as cropmarks on aerial photographs (SP1356-JP-1965-SP1356: A, C, E; SP14). They are located goom north-east of Parlour Spinney. | Undated | None | None | Low | N/A | 4869 |
| OFCo15 | CH-01-106 | Historic hedgerow | Fosse Way hedgerow | Hedgerows are located to either side of the Fosse Way; a feature that has been in existence since the early Roman period. The hedgerows are of uncertain date but likely to be of at least early post-medieval date. The significance of the hedgerow is that it may represent a boundary of considerable age. | Post medieval | None | None | Moderate | N/A | N/A |
| OFCo16 | CH-01-106 | Archaeology | Railway cropmarks | Cropmarks of probable field boundaries shown on aerial photographs. These are undated but are not in the same alignment as the current post enclosure boundaries. | | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |

| Unique identifier | Map reference | Asset type | Name | Description | Period | Designation | Grade | Significance / value | NHL reference | HER reference |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|---------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| OFCo17 | CH-01-106 | Built heritage | Fosse Farm | A complex of mostly brick farm buildings. A well-developed complex is shown on the 1848 Tithe map, the 1887 OS map and the preliminary OS drawing from 1813 for the subsequent 1 inch to 1 mile series map. There are several buildings on a broadly similar footprint to old looking buildings which survive today although the complex expanded in the mid-19 th century and a number of ranges have been added in the 20 th century. There is also a large modern barn/shed to the south of the main Fosse Farm. The setting in post enclosure farmland, contributes marginally to its significance. | Post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFCo18 | CH-01-106 | Built heritage | Dismantled railway | Disused Rugby to Leamington line. The railway from Rugby to Leamington Spa was a 15-mile branch line built by the London & North Western Railway (LNWR) and opened in 1851; the branch connected Leamington with the main line from London to Birmingham (now the West Coast Main Line). It was originally built as single track but as traffic grew the line was doubled in stages from Rugby: by January 1884 the whole route to Milverton was double track. The route had three civil engineering features of note, two of which lie within the area: the deep cutting at Marton Junction and the lofty wrought-iron bridge spanning the cutting (OFCo18). The route is evident on both LiDAR and hyperspectral plots (site WA17.10, see Appendix CH-004-017) | Post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFCo19 | CH-02-104 | Built heritage | Hunningham railway bridge | Disused mid-19 th century road bridge over the old Leamington to Rugby railway line. It was constructed in 1849-50 to carry the ridgeway over the deep Marton Junction cutting, and designed by W.T. Doyne with two wrought-iron lattice girders, connected by wrought-iron transverse girders, covered by galvanised corrugated iron, containing a concrete and metalled carriageway. The bridge has brick abutments with stone dressings. The Grade II* listing is principally a reflection of the structurally innovative design and the fact that when the bridge was constructed its clear span of 150ft was a world record for a bridge of this type. The bridge's significance is that it's designers were innovative in both its materials and its design and it is an important survivor associated with transport history. | Post medieval | Listed Building | II* | High | 1268297 | N/A |
| OFCo20 | CH-02-104 | Built heritage | Snowford Farmhouse | Large, fine, 3-storey house of probably mid 18 th century date with some 20 th century alterations. The house has a square plan and hipped roof with a central well and dentil brick to the eaves. The main front is towards the north and comprises a 19 th century sash door to the centre with overlight and 19 th century wood surround. Also a pedimented hood on brackets. The setting in post enclosure farmland, contributes marginally to its significance. The house is significant as it is a good example of a mid 18 th century affluent farm. | Post medieval | Listed Building | II | Moderate | 1035102 | N/A |
| OFCo21 | CH-02-104 | Built heritage | Offchurch Bury | House. Late 18 th century main range listed Grade II*, probably incorporating earlier construction. Stone ashlar; old plain-tile roof; various brick stacks to rear. two-storey, seven-window range with cross-wing to left. Gothic double-leaf part-glazed door to centre of main range with fanlight, having stone architrave surround and surround of clustered gothic shafts supporting entablature. Includes Grade II listed dovecote (1035086) and stable block (1300168). Both buildings are of brick with stone ashlar plinths. The dovecote has a hexagonal plan and a slate covered pyramidal roof. The stable has an L-shaped plan and various brick stacks. It is two-storied with a seven-bay main range, with two-storey, four-bay cross-wing to right. All buildings are set within undesignated gardens and parkland (HER12927). The house is set on high ground next to the church and this elevated setting contributes to its significance and provides a backdrop to its gardens. The house is significant in that it retains a number of early features and is important to the history of the village. | Post medieval | Listed Building | II* and II | High | 1035085, 1035086 and 1300168 | 2212, 2218, 12927 and 2219/20 |

| Unique identifier | Map reference | Asset type | Name | Description | Period | Designation | Grade | Significance / value | NHL reference | HER reference |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|---|---------------|-------------------|-------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| OFC022 | CH-01-106 and CH-02-104 | Built heritage | Offchurch Conservation Area and historic settlement | The conservation area encompasses much of the historic settlement, Including the Grade II* listed Saint Gregory's Church, Grade II listed Stages Head Public House, Tudor Cottage and Wisteria Cottage, Offa House, Holly Cottage, Offchurch Bridge and a number of undesignated buildings. The village of Offchurch is characterised by green open spaces interspersed with a variety of houses of different periods, together with long views into open countryside. There are two main parts to the village, an upper part around the Church and Main Street, and a lower part along Welsh Road, both containing a small number of important listed buildings together with undesignated buildings of historic interest. These two areas are linked by the steep School Hill and together these form three sides to a large, open, agricultural space within the centre of the village. The village retains a rural and agricultural character with historic associations to the surrounding agricultural landscape. There are views out across open fields, notably to the south-east and east from Main Street towards the Proposed Scheme. The historic settlement of Offchurch has been estimated and mapped on the HER from the OS map of 1886 and to this needs to be added the areas of medieval settlement around Manor Farm, HER624 and HER625, which lie outside the CA. The setting of the historic settlement with the hill above and its rather scattered plan contributes to its significance as it demonstrates how the village has grown and changed over a considerable period of time. The settlement is significant in that it is clearly of considerable antiquity and retains a number of historic buildings and is a good example of a small settlement, which has grown somewhat organically over many centuries. | Post medieval | Conservation Area | None | Moderate | N/A | N/A |
| OFC023 | CH-01-106 | Archaeology | Offchurch earthwork enclosures | Enclosures and linear features, possibly of medieval date, are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs (SP2854-Pickering J, A-D, J-S). These appear to be no longer visible on the ground although buried remains may survive. | Medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFC024 | CH-01-106 | Archaeology | Manor Farm, Offchurch, shrunken medieval settlement | Manor Farm. Enclosures and linear features are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, and these survive on the ground. They probably mark the site of an area of medieval shrunken village (SP2854-Pickering J-A-D, J-S). Ridge-and-furrow is visible on the hyperspectral plots (site WA17.13, see Appendix CH-004-017) | Medieval | None | None | Moderate | N/A | N/A |
| OFC025 | CH-01-106 | Built heritage | Manor Farm | Substantial farmstead with farmhouse as well as several brick barns and other ranges. The main buildings are constructed of brick and have tile-covered gabled roofs. The house has grown in several phases and at the centre is a large cruciform chimney stack suggestive of an old core to the building. There is a well-developed complex here on the 1848 Tithe map and 1887 OS maps. It is also shown on the preliminary OS drawing from 1813 for the subsequent 1 inch map. The setting in post enclosure farmland, contributes marginally to its significance. | Post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFC026 | CH-01-106 and CH-02-104 | Built heritage | Ham Barn | Early 18 th century timber-framed field barn converted into dwelling. Red brick infill panels. On sandstone foundations. Steeply-pitched plain tile roof with gabled ends. The setting in post enclosure farmland, contributes marginally to its significance. | Post medieval | Listed Building | II | Moderate | N/A | N/A |
| OFC027 | CH-01-106 | Archaeology | Valley Fields ridge-and-furrow | Four fields of ridge-and-furrow agriculture. All aligned south-west to north-east. Noted on aerial photographs held by the NMR. | Medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFC028 | CH-01-106 | Archaeology | Fields Farm cropmarks south | Cropmark. U-shaped feature crossed by linear feature, creating a rough A-frame shape. Noted from aerial photograph held by the NMR. | Undated | None | None | Moderate | N/A | N/A |
| OFC029 | CH-01-106 | Archaeology | Fields Farm cropmarks north | Cropmarks. A group of three small circular enclosures with two C-shaped enclosures. Noted from aerial photograph held by the NMR. | Undated | None | None | Moderate | N/A | N/A |
| OFC030 | CH-01-106 | Built heritage | Fields Farm | Historic farm complex made up of a group of later 18 th or early 19 th century barns, byres etc all grouped around a large central yard. The substantial house is also integral with the yard and includes a number of projecting two-storey bay windows. Modern prefabricated silos and barns now lie within and around the yard. Buildings shown on 1848 Tithe map, the 1887 OS map and the preliminary OS drawing from 1813 for the subsequent 1 inch to 1 mile series map. The area is not covered by the 1695 estate map. The setting in post enclosure farmland, contributes marginally to its significance. The significance of the farm is that it retains something of its late 18 th or early 19 th century plan. | Post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |

| Unique identifier | Map reference | Asset type | Name | Description | Period | Designation | Grade | Significance / value | NHL reference | HER reference |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---|--|---------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| OFC031 | CH-01-106 | Built heritage | Buildings to NW of Fields Farm, | Possibly barns for Fields Farm. Buildings are shown on the 1848 Tithe map and 1887 estate map. Buildings are also shown on the preliminary OS drawing from 1813 for the subsequent 1 inch to 1 mile series map. The area is not covered by the 1695 estate map. | Post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFC032 | CH-02-104 | Built heritage | Ford Farmhouse | Early 19 th century, two-storey brick house with square plan, stuccoed exterior and hipped slate-covered roof. Symmetrical facade with four giant pilasters supporting entablature at eaves level. | Post medieval | Listed Building | II | Moderate | 1364930 | N/A |
| OFC033 | CH-02-104 | Built heritage | Ham Farm | Ham Farmhouse (1035204) is a probable 18 th century red brick house with rendered facade and sandstone foundations. It has a steeply-pitched plain tile roof with hipped ends and a plain eaves cornice. There is a gabled wing to the north-east which forms an L-shape on plan. Two-storeys and attic. To the north-west of ham farm house is a Listed barn and stable range (10320392) of probable late 18 th century/ to 19 th century date. It comprises a long brick single-storey barn with steeply-pitched plain tile roof with gabled ends. | Post medieval | Listed Building | II | Moderate | 1035204 and 10320392 | N/A |
| OFC034 | CH-01-106 | Built heritage | False Coventry/ Hunningham Lighting Decoy Site | Remains of "False Coventry" and Hunningham "Starfish" bomb decoys, installations in WWII to mislead enemy bomber raids. They were set up to simulate the lights of a marshalling yard (parallel railway sidings) and so to protect the Armstrong Whitworth Yards in Coventry. Lighting decoys were a cheap and successful way of confusing enemy aircraft, and date from 1941. No evidence of the site can be seen on an aerial photo of 1947, but a visit by the Defence of Britain Project confirmed the remains of possibly two buildings, probably, engine houses for the engines/generators used to power the lights that were strung out across the fields. At the same time some gas pipe lines were also run out over the fields. The outlets from the gas pipelines were lit to look like buildings on fire from the air and the lights switched on to look like buildings. The setting makes little contribution to the significance of the asset. The significance of the asset is informed by its role in a network of wartime air defences; this is lessened by the lack of tangible remains. | Modern | None | None | Low | N/A | 9684 and 9690 |
| OFC035 | CH-01-107 | Built heritage | Lower Grange | L-shaped range of buildings located to the south-east of Cubbington at the far end of a long access track. Buildings shown on 1887 OS map but much altered with modern additions. The buildings and access track do not appear to be shown on the preliminary OS drawing from 1813, prepared for the subsequent series of 1 inch to 1 mile series maps but they are shown on the 1 inch map itself from 1834. The area is not covered by the 1771 map. The setting in post enclosure farmland, contributes marginally to its significance. | Post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFC036 | CH-01-107 | Archaeology | Lower Grange ridge and furrow | Area of ridge-and-furrow noted by Warwickshire County Council HER and visible on aerial photographs, LiDAR and hyperspectral plots (sites WA17.14 and WA17.15, see Appendix CH-004-017) | Medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFC037 | CH-01-107 | Historic hedgerow | Cubbington/Weston-under-Wetherley parish boundary | Important hedgerow demarking the historic boundary between Cubbington and Weston-under-Wetherley parishes. The significance of the hedgerow is that it may represent a boundary of considerable age. | Post medieval | None | None | Moderate | N/A | N/A |
| OFC038 | CH-01-107 | Archaeology | Weston Mill and bridge | Weston Mill the site of a watermill for which there is intermittent documentary evidence from the Medieval to the Imperial periods. A mill may have existed in 1316. The mill is marked on Beighton's map of 1725, but nothing else is known of its history until the 19 th century. Information on ownership exists for the second half of the 19 th century. The mill is shown as working on the 1886 OS 1:10560 map, but had become disused by 1900 and was demolished shortly afterwards. The watercourses of the mill can be followed and some brickwork remains on the site. Also site of timber bridge (HER2503), possibly of post-medieval date, which crossed the River Leam. | Medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | 2502 and 2503 |
| OFC040 | CH-02-104 | Built heritage | Hunningham historic core | The historic core of Hunningham including; Grade II listed Little Thatch, Hunningham Bridge, Hunningham Old Hall, Hall Farmhouse and the Church of Saint Margaret Hunningham. The significance of the settlement is that it retains much of its historic plan and a number of historic buildings. The setting in post enclosure farmland contributes marginally to this significance. | Post medieval | Listed Building | II | Moderate | 1035107 | N/A |

| Unique identifier | Map reference | Asset type | Name | Description | Period | Designation | Grade | Significance / value | NHL reference | HER reference |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|--|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| OFCo41 | CH-01-107 | Archaeology | Bytham River | Middle Pleistocene river system later subsumed by Anglian ice sheet and buried by late glacial deposits. Excavations at nearby Waverly Woods and Wood Farm have shown palaeochannel deposits associated with this feature to contain archaeological, plant and faunal remains of Lower Palaeolithic date. A review of the archaeological/geological/geotechnical evidence suggests potential across a 2km wide zone crossing the Proposed Scheme east-west at Cubbington. The most significant deposits lie within channels at the base of the sequence, possibly from approximately 7m below the current ground surface. However it is also possible these deposits outcrop closer to the surface, in particular at the northern and southern edges of the zone. The significance of the Bytham is that it is perhaps the most important resource we have for understanding how hominids exploited what is now England in the distant past. The discovery of artefacts made and used by hominids just outside of the study area contributes strongly to the significance of the asset. | Prehistoric | None | None | High | N/A | N/A |
| OFCo42 | CH-01-107 | Archaeology | Cubbington Primary school ridge and furrow | Ridge and furrow at Cubbington Primary School. Survives as earthworks in grassed field. Evident on both LiDAR and hyperspectral plots (site WA17.18, see Appendix CH-004-017). | Medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | 9955 |
| OFCo43 | CH-01-107 and CH-02-104 | Built heritage | Cubbington Conservation Area and historic settlement area | A small Conservation Area, centred on the Grade I listed Norman church Of Saint Mary, the Grade II listed church wall and gates, Old Manor House, 19 High Street, nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Church Lane, The Manor, Manor Cottage, The Church of England Primary School and the Vicarage and a number of undesignated buildings. Cubbington is a medieval village in origin (the predicted extent of the medieval settlement is based on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887). The village which has now almost become part of the north-eastern spread of Leamington Spa, due to 20 th century expansion, but the centre of which (the conservation area (CA)) retains its historic character and is relatively little changed since the 19 th century. The small CA is centred on the Norman church, which is thought to have replaced a Saxon Church, and churchyard. Church Lane, the main entrance into the CA, has steep banks to each side. At the junction between the High Street and Church Lane there is an important group of buildings including the Manor House, the Old Manor House and the Public House. As the High Street curves away from the junction, the buildings are generally small and of late 18 th century date. The CA largely has an inward focus and the key views are within the CA, rather than away from it. The significance of the historic settlement is that it represents a good survival of a historic village core with a number of historic buildings. The contribution made by its setting to this significance is somewhat lessened by later additions to the village. | Medieval / Post medieval | Conservation Area | None | Moderate | N/A | 9508 |
| OFCo44 | CH-01-107 | Archaeology | Mill Lane ridge and furrow | Aligned south-west to north-east. Noted on an aerial photograph held by the NMR. | Medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFCo45 | CH-01-107 and CH-02-104 | Ancient woodland | North Cubbington Woods | Ancient woodland, containing traces of ridge-and-furrow (sets aligned both north-south and east-west) and woodland/field boundary ditches; both feature types seen on LiDAR survey. The wood is set in an area of fields and other patches of woodland which all contribute marginally to its significance. The significant of the wood is that it is clearly of some age (as attested by the boundary ditches) the ridge and furrow, however demonstrates that some areas were ploughed and was not always wooded. The wood is set in an area of fields and other patches of woodland which all contribute marginally to its significance. Several features identified by LiDAR surveys (sites WA17.19, WA17.20, WA17.21 and WA17.23, see Appendix CH-004-017) | Post medieval | Ancient Woodland | None | High | N/A | N/A |
| OFCo46 | CH-01-107 and CH-02-104 | Ancient woodland | Weston Wood | Ancient woodland. A site visit in 2002 (HER record) to the Wood revealed an extensive network of medieval banks and ditches associated with woodland management. The significance of the woodland is that it has clearly remained woodland for a considerable time (as attested by the banks and ditches). The wood is set in an area of fields and other patches of woodland which all contribute marginally to its significance. | Post medieval | Ancient Woodland | None | High | N/A | 9172 |
| OFCo47 | CH-01-107 | Archaeology | Rugby Road ridge and furrow | Six fields containing preserved ridge and furrow. These are located between Cubbington and north Cubbington Wood. Noted on an aerial photograph held by the NMR. These fields have now been ploughed flat and ridge and furrow only survives as crop/soil marks. | Medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFCo48 | CH-01-107 | Archaeology | Coventry Road ridge and furrow | Two fields of ridge-and-furrow agriculture. Aligned south-east to north-west, north-east of Cubbington. Noted on an aerial photograph held by the NMR. | Medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |

| Unique identifier | Map reference | Asset type | Name | Description | Period | Designation | Grade | Significance / value | NHL reference | HER reference |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| OFC049 | CH-02-104 | Built heritage | Weston-under-Wetherley Historic Settlement | The historic settlement includes the Grade I listed Parish church of St Michael, the Grade II listed Bramley Cottage and Bibury Cottage, Wedgewood and Timbers, Old House Farm (at west) and Pinn’s Cottage (at east). Parish church of St Michael. Consisting of a chancel, north chapel, nave, north aisle, west tower, vestry and south porch. There is evidence of a previous 12 th century church in the north and south walls of chancel, consisting of two semi-circular headed blocked windows but the church was almost entirely rebuilt in the early 13 th century. The main tower was built in the early 14 th century although the top stage is of late 14 th century date. The north chapel was built in the 16 th century and in modern times vestry and south porch. Built of red sandstone ashlar but later parts in light-coloured sandstone. Roofs covered in plain tiles. The significance of the settlement is informed by the number of surviving historic buildings in this rather dispersed settlement. The post medieval fieldscape in which the village is set makes a marginal contribution to its significance. | Medieval | Listed Building | I | High | 1325524 | 2500 |
| OFC051 | CH-01-107 and CH-02-104 | Built heritage | Weston Hall and pigeon cote | Farm buildings are marked on 1887 OS and preliminary OS drawing from 1813 for the subsequent 1 inch map. No earlier maps available. The pigeoncote at the farm is listed. Late 18 th century square red brick pigeoncote with brick modillion eaves cornice. Pyramidal plain tile roof with glazed lantern with leaded panes, leaded cupola and weather vane. Attached to east, a 18 th century red brick building with timber framing exposed in east gable. The setting has been somewhat changed by the loss of historic buildings and the conversion of the pigeon cote into a dwelling. This has changed the setting, it does, however retain some of its open rural nature which contributes marginally to its significance. | Post medieval | Listed Building | II | Moderate | 1035129 | N/A |
| OFC052 | CH-01-107 and CH-02-104 | Built heritage | New House Farmhouse | Late 18 th century red brick house with steeply-pitched plain tile roof with gabled ends. Brick modillion eaves cornice. Two-storeys and attic, three bays. Central six-panel door with semi-circular fanlight in pedimented doorcase. The farm retains something of its post enclosure rural setting; this near contemporary setting contributes slightly to the significance of the farm. Ridge-and-furrow was identified by LiDAR in the field north of the farm (site WA17.25, see Appendix CH-004-017). | Post medieval | Listed Building | II | Moderate | 1035128 | N/A |
| OFC053 | CH-01-107 | Historic hedgerow | Cubbington/Stoneleigh parish boundary | Important hedgerow. Forming the boundary between the two parishes and probably representing an ancient boundary marker. The line of the boundary still exists and may be traced on the ground. The significance of the hedgerow is that it may represent a boundary of considerable age. | Post medieval | None | None | Moderate | N/A | N/A |
| OFC055 | CH-01-105b | Archaeology | Barley Stud Farm ridge-and-furrow | Traces of ridge and furrow in woodland to south of the canal. May be plantation furrows, but look more like agricultural ridge and furrow. Visible on LiDAR plots (site WA17.4, see Appendix CH-004-017). | Medieval/ post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |
| OFC056 | CH-01-105b | Archaeology | Print Farm ridge-and-furrow | Small areas of ridge and furrow surviving in the fields to the W and NW of Barley Stud Farm. Visible on hyperspectral plot (site WA17.2, see Appendix CH-004-017). | Medieval/ post medieval | None | None | Low | N/A | N/A |